

The Great War—1202nd Day

American Officer Felled 3 Times By Teuton Shells

Escaped With Only a Few Scratches From Flying Gravel After Raid

Troops Defy Shrapnel

Mumps Send More Men to Hospital Than Bullets of the Enemy

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Nov. 12.—The lieutenant who was knocked down three times by shellfire during the recent German raid in the American sector today described his experiences to The Associated Press. His face is covered with scratches from flying gravel.

"When the firing began I started back to the trench," he said. "The first thing I knew there was a crash. I seemed to see sparks shooting from all over my body. I started to crawl, and it seemed ages before my face hit the mud at the bottom of the trench. The same thing happened again a minute later. Then I picked myself up and started in another direction, a corporal and two men joining me. A shell burst a few feet from us on the parapet. I lost consciousness.

"When I came to all was black and grenades were flying in all directions. I had lost my shrapnel helmet, but, feeling around with my hands, I found one by the head of a man who was lying near me. I put it on and started crawling. I was crawling over the body of the man who was a corporal.

Men Keep Their Nerve

"I went on and gathered some men. We spread ourselves out, expecting a heavy attack. As a matter of fact, I found out later that the raid was over and that the grenades we saw were being thrown by retreating Germans. It is the opinion of all the officers that the troops are bearing up excellently under their first experience in the trenches. All are learning how to conduct themselves under fire, and also that shrapnel, even when intense, is not as dangerous as it sounds.

So much shrapnel has fallen since the battalions of the second contingent in the trenches have taken their posts that the men have ceased to worry about it, hardly paying any more attention to it than to rain. The commander of one battalion said that since the men had entered the trenches mumps had caused more of them to go to the hospital than the enemy's fire.

Expert in Patrol Work

American soldiers are rapidly becoming expert in patrol work and their officers say they carry on in No Man's Land as if they had been at it for years. This is explained partly by the fact that activity in No Man's Land along the sector has been very quiet. The troops are now in an open warfare, which is distinctly an American game.

Already stories of the heroism of individual soldiers during trench raids are coming to light. Some men are late to tell what they have done, but are anxious and willing to tell what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugout at the German trench, and, standing, kneeling and lying in front of the entrance, they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts, from entering.

German Peace Agent Sues for \$60,000 Bill

Deutsche Bank Refused to Refund Expense in Trying to Placate Serbia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—"Die Zeit" of Vienna, of September 19 last, disclosed that a German peace effort affecting Serbia in 1915 and 1916 failed, and the expense incurred by the diplomat, amounting to \$60,000, was the subject of a lawsuit against the Deutsche Bank.

"Die Zeit," according to a translation given out by the Serbian Legation today, says:

"Some light is being thrown on a lawsuit which has some very curious antecedents and which began before the civil session of the High Court of Budapest. A so-called diplomat, a Count Janos Dada, is suing the Deutsche Bank for \$60,000 crowns, expenses which he incurred at Bucharest in 1915 and 1916 (before the intervention of Rumania in the present war), with a view to bringing about a separate peace between Serbia and the Central Powers, and in this way to open up the Danube for direct communication with Turkey.

"Later on, Germany, having decided to settle the question of the Danube by a military intervention, the steps taken by Count Dada ceased to have any object and were countermanded. For this reason the Deutsche Bank refused to pay his expense bills."

British Lost 25,056 In the Last Week

Nearly 4,000 More Casualties Than in Previous Report

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The British casualties reported for the week ended today were:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 297; men, 4,216.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 798; men, 19,594.

This gives a total of 25,056 casualties, as compared with 21,891 casualties the previous week.

Holland Wants Argentine Wheat

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 13.—Holland has asked to be permitted to ship 600,000 tons of the next wheat harvest, and Spain has asked permission to ship 500,000 tons of the same harvest. The Argentine government has authorized the exportation of corn without restraint or hindrance if the necessities of this country are met first.

'Hindenburg Cafe' Rechristened By Doughboys In No Man's Land

Ghosts of Wine Flit Merrily in Place, Which American Soldiers in France Now Call the "Baltimore Dairy Lunch"

By Heywood Brown (Accredited to the American Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13.—At one point between the American and German lines there is a little town in No Man's Land. The shell fire from both sides tore off all the roofs many months ago, but a few walls are standing. The best preserved house in the village was once a cafe.

The patrols at night sometimes take shelter behind the walls and try to find cheer in the room where only a few broken bottles remain. The French maintain that on dark nights the ghosts of cognac, of burgundy and even of champagne flit about, in and out of the broken windows, and that a lucky polli may sometimes detect a ghost, or an inner warmth and a tingle from some drink that is gone.

Sometimes it is a German patrol which spends the night in No Man's Land. It is more or less a custom to allow whichever side reaches the village first to hold it for the night, since it is a strong defensive position in the dark.

An American patrol, penetrating into the village recently, found that the Germans who had been last in possession had nailed above the entrance door of the cafe a sign which read "Hindenburg Rathskeller." Silently but swiftly the doughboys tore the sign away and in the darkness fashioned another of their own. If the Germans come again they will find that "Hindenburg Rathskeller" has become the "Baltimore Dairy Lunch."

One spot in No Man's Land which the Germans used to visit has now been closed to them by the activity of the

American snipers. A single apple tree was spared by the shell fire, and on some days the French would go out and gather apples, and on other days the Germans picked the fruit. The doughboys ended that by making the tree the target for their marksmanship.

"I like apples myself," explained one sharpshooter, "and I just couldn't let a few apples go. I shot at them and watch a square-head carrying them away by the armful."

This particular sharpshooter missed his man, as a matter of fact, but he sent him scurrying back to his lines so fast that he dropped his apples.

The Germans have kept a brisk but scattered shell fire on the American trenches, without doing any damage. The use of a few gas shells has also found the doughboys ready with masks, which prevented harm effects. The most remarkable escape from injuries occurred when a big German shell burst in the middle of the ammunition pile for machine guns and sent the bullets zipping everywhere in the trenches without hitting a single man.

Sixteen Americans on Canadian Casualty List

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The names of the following Americans appear in today's Canadian casualty list:

Wounded—O. C. Peterson, New York City; D. E. Currie, Seattle; Elmer Rivers, South Berkeley, Cal.; J. Badger, Woonsocket, R. I.; George Flint, Rutland, Vt.; M. A. Wadley, Flint, Mich.; F. M. Brown, Mandan, N. D.; W. W. Grimes, Toledo; G. N. Kintaga, Philadelphia; E. Baranum, Pittsburgh; Benjamin Clark, New York.

Died of wounds—Edward Brown, New Castle, Penn.

Gassed—C. J. Burns, Johnson City, Tenn.; J. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn; J. Podesz, Philadelphia.

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 13 (DAY).—Belgian troops carried out a successful raid yesterday morning against a hostile post southeast of Neupont. A number of Germans were killed and several were taken prisoners. The entire raiding party returned.

Last night the enemy attacked one of our posts northwest of Arras. The post was held by rifle and machine gun fire. The hostile artillery developed front activity early this morning northeast of Ypres.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 13 (DAY).—In the region north, west and east of Rheims last night the Germans, after lively bombardments, carried out several raids. Their efforts brought them no success.

(NIGHT).—The enemy, vigorously counter-attacked by us, repulsed the enemy at several points of our front in the Argonne.

Italian Front ITALIAN

ROME, Nov. 13.—During the night of Sunday the enemy, with renewed and greater efforts, attempted to attack the Mont Gelati-Lonars-Meletta di Gallo front on the Asiago Plateau. During a counter-attack, following a desperate struggle, the Italian troops, well supported by artillery of all calibers the 9th

Infantry Regiment of the Regina Brigade and the 7th Alpine Battalion distinguished themselves by their bravery. During yesterday afternoon intense enemy movements, which were the prelude to a new attack, were thwarted effectively and stopped by our artillery.

From the Breno to the lower Piave the enemy, which in the last days had only been making minor advances, has been repulsed and stopped by our troops. The pressure of the enemy has been reduced on the highways, have occupied territory evacuated by us and are now in contact with our line.

With the aid of large boats enemy groups succeeded at dawn at Monte San Vito di Fiume (about twenty miles inland from Venice) in crossing to the right (west) bank of the river at Zenson and in establishing a bridgehead. The pressure of the enemy has been reduced on the highways, have occupied territory evacuated by us and are now in contact with our line.

During yesterday, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, a large number of our aviators bombed enemy bivouacs on the left bank of the Piave and turned machine gun fire at a hostile post on the road leading from the road on the bank of the river.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (DAY).—In the Sette Comuni we wrested Mont Longara from the Italians.

Troops advancing in the mountains between the Sogana and the Clemen valleys took by storm the Leone work on the Casoli di Campo, and the armored force on the Casoli di Lema Fontana is in our possession. On the lower Piave there has been an increase in the artillery fire.

(NIGHT).—South of the Sogana Valley further high positions have been captured.

a veritable nightmare. He sets sail on each new cruise with the conviction that it will be his last. In the language of the English soldier, he is perpetually "going over the top," and his period of strain is much more lengthy and nerve racking than that of the land fighter.

"The effect on his mind is easily to be understood. He begins to cast about him for some means of escape from this branch of the service, but he quickly realizes that his only chance of escape is that of capture and internment, either by an enemy or neutral power. It is this longing for capture which sends him to sea helpless and unarmed, while his officers bristle with the means of enforcing obedience and discipline."

Chile Protects Saltpetre

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 13.—The Chilean government is looking into a project for the centralization of the purchase of saltpetre for the Entente governments. It is studying especially what course to take toward the producers of saltpetre.

Regarding the question of saltpetre prices, the Minister of Finance has telegraphed the Chilean Minister in London, pointing out that the fixing of a buying price making speculation impossible would be favorable to the buyers. He asks the envoy to say to the governments of the Entente that if an end is to be put to speculation affecting the price of saltpetre an end should also be put to speculation in the price of sacks and fuel substances which are needed at the mines. While the prices of sacks and combustibles are increasing day by day, he urges, it is impossible to name a figure at which saltpetre shall be sold.

"I will give you the psychological experience of the German submarine sailor. After his course of special training for the work he makes his first trip. His vessel has one or two narrow escapes from disaster, but returns safely to her base. The sailor goes ashore for his short leave, spends his pay and enjoys himself. Then he makes a second trip and again returns after escaping death by inches.

"Gradually it dawns on him that luck of this kind cannot hold out for ever and that eventually his fate is certain. From the moment that this realization forces itself upon him his duty becomes

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Political Drive Won for Enemy in Italy, Says Baker

Morale of Forces Undermined by Agents' Propaganda, He Asserts

Praises U. S. Troops

Americans Behaved Splendidly, Secretary Says in Reviewing European Situation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The effect of Germany's "political offensives" against Russia and Italy upon the task ahead of the Allies is recognized in Secretary Baker's weekly review of military operations issued today by the War Department.

"The close interrelation of events on all fronts cannot too frequently be emphasized," says the review.

"The political situation in Russia made it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents in the East which were speedily transported to the Italian front.

"It is not unlikely that before initiating their powerful drive against the Italian forces the enemy made painstaking and systematic attempts to undermine the morale of the Italian troops, with a view to breaking down their resisting power.

"This carefully planned political offensive conducted preparatory to their military offensive reveals clearly the present methods of the Germans.

"Surveying the broader aspects of the European situation today, and that the enemy in the East is confining his efforts to political propaganda. Along the Italian sector he has recently made desperate attempts to secure a decision by means of a politico-military drive. In the West, while attempting to gain the fighting strength of the belligerent peoples, the enemy has now been compelled to act on the defensive and is being slowly but surely driven back.

The Russian Situation

"It should be borne in mind, however, that the further disintegration of the Russian forces will mean that the Germans will be able to thin out their line along this front, which will thus automatically contribute to the stiffening of their resistance in the West, and to the further added contingents to take part in the engagements now proceeding in Italy.

"During the week just closed both the British and French were able to record significant tactical gains. The pressure of the enemy was carried out fully driven off.

"With Passchendaele securely in British hands, the first stage of the operations begun during the last week of September, the British have brought to a successful conclusion.

"The French counterpart of the British success took place north of the Aisne. Here the retreat of the enemy anticipated last week's operations. The pressure of the French offensive, which has grown slowly and methodically in volume and intensity, reached a climax when, by the recent French advance in this sector, they were able to capture the German line along the crest of the Chemin-des-Dames.

"For the last three years the presence of the enemy on this ridge had been a source of anxiety to the Allies. To dislodge them was a principal objective of the repeated offensives developed by General Foch since last April. The sudden forced evacuation of some forty square miles of the most important terrain in the sector of the Western front has been the tangible result achieved.

An Important Advance

"The importance of this successful French advance must not be overlooked. It means more than a mere gain of so many square miles of territory. It means the penetration of the carefully fortified Siegfried line, hitherto considered by the enemy impregnable, and pushes back his main defensive positions to within five miles of the fortress of Laon, the major objective.

"In the sector where a small detachment of our troops had taken up their places in the trenches as a part of their training, the enemy (as is customary in trench warfare when fresh troops are believed to have taken places in front line trenches for reconnaissance purposes) executed a well planned raid and succeeded in temporarily penetrating the short segment of the line held by our forces, inflicting a few casualties and taking prisoners.

"A unit of training, also in the course of its training, came in contact with the enemy and acquitted itself very creditably in this first encounter.

"In Italy the situation is developing as normally as can be expected under the circumstances.

Italians Now Orderly

"For the time being it would be of little avail to endeavor to seek for the contributing causes of the successes gained by the Austro-German forces, which have resulted in their incursion into Italy.

"The Italian retreat, somewhat confused in its earlier stages, has now become more orderly, and the retirement of the main forces of the Italian army during the week continued uninterrupted.

"The line of the Tagliamento River was held by the Italians long enough to insure the safe retirement of large bodies of troops. This line has now been abandoned and the enemy, penetrating the Venetian plain, has reached Livorno.

"The Italians are continuing their efforts to contain the advancing Austro-German forces."

British Fleet Feels Attack On Enemy Bases Is Too Risky

Admiralty Assailed by Press and Goaded by Demands for Great Naval Offensive—Grand Fleet Stronger To-day Than in the First Year of War

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Britain's greatest military weapon remains intact in the fourth year of the war. It is more powerful today than in August, 1914. It is absolutely ready.

I have just spent a week with the Grand Fleet—that amazing collection of dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts, with their bodyguard of destroyers, which is unequalled in the whole world.

I have lived with the officers, talked with the men, visited every part of the latest oil burning battleships, asked critical questions and had just as frank answers.

Life in the Grand Fleet is hard and irksome, but the officers and crew have never grown stale. They are desperately anxious to have a "go" at the Germans, but they are waiting patiently without complaint. Unprecedented events have taken place in the last few weeks. For the first time in history the British Admiralty has become the target for severe criticism. In various quarters attacks have been made.

Arthur Pollen has launched several shafts at the Admiralty. "The Daily Mail" has criticized the Admiralty policy and "The Manchester Guardian" has called for a more offensive.

Jellicoe Is Assailed

Dozens of others have prodded the Admiralty for one reason or another. Sir John Jellicoe, who left the fleet for a job at Whitehall with the greatest reluctance, has been bitterly assailed, much to the sorrow of all the senior officers of the Grand Fleet, who hold him and Admiral Beatty in the highest regard and esteem.

In the coming months much will be said and written on British naval policy, and for that reason I tried to get the viewpoint of the Grand Fleet. I talked with many officers, from Admiral Madden, the second in command, to lieutenants on seaplanes, and what follows is a composite story presenting the navy's side as uncolored as it is possible to make it.

Mistakes have been made by the navy during the war. The battle of Jutland was not free from errors. But the greatest of all would be a decision which forced the navy into a gamble not that every man in the Grand Fleet wouldn't jump at a chance for action, however heavy the odds.

The Grand Fleet is the guardian of the British Isles, the waterdog of the seas, the last line of civilization's defense. Should everything else fail, should the enemy pierce the Western front, there still remains this obstacle in his way. Germany could lose its navy and still remain unscathed, but Britain would lose the dominance of the sea would be annihilated.

Britain Will Win

So long as the British navy lasts Germany cannot win. The Allies can gamble on land, but when a decisive battle is fought at sea there must be only one result for Britain.

A naval offensive can be made in two ways: First, the British Grand Fleet can engage the German land defenses. Britain has considerable naval supremacy over the enemy and the latter is naturally chary of his ships. He hasn't the least intention of entering on a finish fight and prefers a hit and run policy. He plays safe.

Now and again Admiral Capelle orders what corresponds to a trench raid—an attack on a small convoy, such as the recent raid on Scandinavian neutrals. The average radius of visibility in the North Sea is approximately five miles by day and probably less than a thousand yards by night. Taking the most favorable conditions, it would require constant watchfulness by more than 2,000 ships patrolling the 140,000 square miles of the North Sea to prevent the German ships from making sporadic attacks on shipping.

But still an attack is the exception, not the rule. There may come a time when because of desperation, or even excessive optimism, the German navy may venture out from behind its mine fields and accept battle. She could have it to-morrow if she desired. If

the enemy won't come out then the only alternative is to attack his bases. When Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar he had in British ports and waters as a secondary defense a larger reserve fleet than the one with which he engaged the enemy. With the American navy now cooperating, the British situation is much the same, and this exists for the first time in the war.

By conveying ships, by patrolling the Atlantic, America has relieved Britain of considerable worry and responsibility. Indirectly she has permitted British ships to give greater attention to the building of merchantmen, upon which the navy is dependent as the army is upon motor transports.

Admiralty Too Passive

There has been strong agitation for a naval offensive on the German base and it will increase in proportion to the reverses suffered by the Allied armies. There is war weariness with what is called the passive policy of the Admiralty.

A short time back there were many signs that America was anxious to have the British navy adopt a more aggressive policy. I have not the least idea what Britain intends to do at sea, and couldn't say if I did, but there are a few things to consider before launching an assault on the German bases.

The enemy has planted mines thickly in all the waters around his bases and has concentrated submarines at all important points. He has perfected his land defenses until they make the guns of the Dardanelles and of Oesel Island look like air rifles, and besides he has natural defenses in the way of shoals which prevent attacking ships from coming within reasonable range.

But suppose the British swept away his mine fields, destroyed or evaded his submarines and got within range of a base containing a number of ships. This preliminary attack would necessarily prove costly, and many ships would have been sacrificed. Gallipoli would be child's play compared with it, but still the British navy has grown to full manhood since the Dardanelles, and can afford to sacrifice ships whenever there is reasonable opportunity of fair return on the investment.

Depend on Seaplanes

Now comes the critical period of the attack. German observation of British ships would be better than British observation of the Germans. The British navy would depend on seaplanes, aeroplanes and observation balloons, all of which would necessarily have to be transported several hundred miles. They would almost certainly meet with desperate opposition. Working three hundred miles from their base is a totally different proposition from diving miles above the enemy's trenches, hovering over his gun positions, while a flock of battleplanes keeps off hostile planes.

Meanwhile the German coast defenses, with every part of the water-front charted, would have the odds all on their side, even though the British navy observers furnished first class reports on the positions of the enemy ships within the harbor.

If the American fleet moved back and forth between Tompkinsville and Fort Lee while the German navy steamed back and forth off Sandy Hook, a situation would arise somewhat similar to that which the British navy is asked to face in an attack on the German fleet in its base.

Not a single man of the Grand Fleet

would balk if ordered to undertake just this job, but fortunately the Admiralty is not easily stampeded. "The Nelson touch" is still keen and sensitive. Said the "Kölnische Zeitung" recently: "Behind submarines the mighty German high seas fleet threatens—German fleet whose daring readiness and resourcefulness is in such gratifying contrast to the Entente fleet, whose characteristic now is idleness and consequent unreadiness. We can rest well pleased. We are working and preparing for the future."

If the Grand Fleet is idle, no one works in Germany; if the Grand Fleet is unready, Capelle has the chance of a lifetime.

Argentina to Send Count Luxburg Home

WARSHIP WILL BRING HIM TO BUENOS AYRES, WHENCE HE WILL SAIL FOR AMSTERDAM

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Nov. 13.—The Argentine government has sent a torpedo boat destroyer to the island of Martin Garcia to bring to this port Count von Luxburg, the expelled German Minister to Argentina, so that he may embark on a Dutch steamship for Amsterdam. The ex-minister will be kept under strict surveillance by the Buenos Ayres authorities until he leaves the country.

Count Karl von Luxburg, after being handed his passports by the Argentine government, was taken to the detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia, where he arrived October 12.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 13.—The Dutch steamship on which Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, has engaged passage back to Europe, was stopped on her voyage between Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo by a British warship. British sailors went on board the vessel, and after examining the documents found there seized some of them.

The Uruguayan government has forbidden the passengers on the Dutch vessel to disembark at Montevideo. Among those on board are the Cuban Minister to Argentina and the Cuban Minister to Uruguay. These diplomats have protested against the government's action.

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